





Resources of North Carolina, 1869.  
The above is the title of an elegant little publication, of 116 pages, issued by Messrs. Bannister, Cowan & Co., Real Estate and Financial Agents, New York and Wilmington, a copy of which has been placed before us. It is, as its name would indicate, a description of the natural wealth, condition and advantages of this State as existing in the present year. It contains a great amount of most valuable information and will prove of great benefit in developing the resources of our State. It was not issued for sale, but is presented to the capitalists and people of the Northern States as a means by which correct and valuable information may be obtained. The work is beautifully printed and neatly bound, and we count it quite a valuable addition to our shelves.

The Charleston Daily News informs us that the planters along the South Carolina coast have already made heavy contracts for Chinese laborers, and that large numbers will arrive there during the early part of the new year.

There is something about the people of our little sister State that always calls for admiration. Let them be ever so much cast down and trampled upon, they are yet sure to rise up from the slough of despond, brightened and refreshed, and with an energy to work out anew their fortunes, that we seldom see equalled and never surpassed.

Our own State must soon follow the lead of her sister, and we doubt not that long before the year 1870 will have rolled its course, the Chinaman laborer will have obtained a strong foothold in every Southern State.

Sold Himself.  
According to the reports by the telegraph the "horse jockey" and "boy" who sold himself to the Boutwell Radicals, heart, body and soul. The price paid was not named, but it was probably a few thousand dollars, or a new horse or some other little toy with which to please the "restless boy, needing constantly to be amused."

The transfer of his valuable assistance is the more interesting on the present occasion, inasmuch as the national cigar smoke has seen it, in this instance, to "go back" on an intimate relation, Gen. Dent, thus ignoring those family ties which have lately had so much influence over him.

But this "support of the administration," over which some of the Radicals have already grown so jubilant, will, judging by past precedents, amount to more in words and on paper, than in actual reality; for if our memory serves us correctly, this very same conference was given to Wells in Virginia and to Stokes in Tennessee, each of whom were defeated by overwhelming majorities.

Fuel for the Winter.  
The indications now are to the effect that the prices of coal will rule much higher this winter than they did last, and it seems hard to tell where the blame must rest. The New England and New York papers charge it all to the tariff which prevents the importation of foreign coal, but it is more probable that the cause lies in the increasing demands for wages made by the miners in Pennsylvania. The effect of this will be felt all over the country, and it will prove a serious thing to us if we are compelled to pay fifty per cent. more for our coal this winter than we did last.

Let there be one reason why we should not care very greatly if it does command even double of its former value, as we are in hopes that such would prove a blessing in disguise. It might stimulate the reopening and working of the mines at Egypt, in Chatham county, in our own State, where the supply is actually inexhaustible. It is true that this coal is all bituminous, yet, if it can be placed here in Wilmington at one-half the ordinary prices of the Pennsylvania coal, say from three dollars to four dollars per ton, as we have been assured that it can, we see no reason why its use should not become general in this city at least. In some of the Southern cities, New Orleans in especial, bituminous coal is used altogether, it being shipped there from Cincinnati.

So, say we, let the prices of Yankee coal go up, up, up, we need care but little, as every figure on the ascending scale, as it is reached, but gives a greater guarantee of the development of our own resources.

We rejoice, says the Baltimore Gazette, to see that the Democracy of Ohio has now made a fair and square issue with its opponents by nominating the Hon. George H. Pendleton as its candidate for Governor. Of Mr. Pendleton's fitness for the position for which he is named, no one can doubt. He is a man of high personal character and of unquestioned ability. In addition to this, he is a bona fide representative of the party. We confess that we are tired of seeing the Democracy of the North shirk real issues, catching at unworthy compromises, trembling at worn-out war cries, and clinging to the skirts of leaders who but yesterday were strangers in their ranks. Unless the principles of the party are to triumph, it matters little to us whether the Democratic party wins or loses.

To a success on its part, which places in office men who have been tramping on all it holds dear, and justifying what it regards as infamous, we are indifferent. But Mr. Pendleton is no such man. He has battled through evil and through good report for the principles of the Constitution. He has stood by the letter of the law. He has not blanchied amid a storm during which it was difficult to be a Democrat and to escape insult and outrage. He holds to-day to all the cardinal points of that party, and there can be no misunderstanding now about the character of the canvass and the meaning of its result. Mr. Pendleton contends that the course of the Government under Radical direction has been violative of the fundamental principles of the Constitution and laws of this

country—that its present policy is destructive of our most cherished institutions, and he insists that it shall be henceforth administered strictly in accordance with the Constitution as interpreted by the Democratic party. Between these sound conclusions and the shifting programme of the Radicals, the people of Ohio are now called upon to choose. The expediency of this time abandoned, and we have the satisfaction of seeing the Democratic doctrine boldly placed before the people by a man who, if elected, will unflinchingly enforce it.

Grant and Ames.  
It is reported that General Grant, in his recent interview with Tarbell, remarked that "General Ames would have to do much more serious things than he had heard charged before he would order his removal." And yet it is asserted that at the identical time at which this remark was made Grant had in his possession several sworn statements in which Ames was charged with using his position as Military Commander to secure his own election to the United States Senate. Is there anything that a Radical Republican could do that would make him ineligible to office or command?

Military Rule.  
We of the South cannot but chuckle a little over the fact that they have, occasionally, a taste of military authority at the North, as well as here, in the poor, carpet-bag ridden South. We know, from long experience, how bitter it is, and how hard to endure, and we cannot but indulge the pious wish that each of the Northern States could have, in turn, a military tool for a Governor; a man in shoulder straps to administer the law and with about as much knowledge of the said law as a Polar bear can be supposed to have of a tropical country. No matter how notoriously incompetent a man may be, it doesn't matter with the resident of the White House, who doesn't himself know any better but who is a mere tool in the hands of such designing knaves as Boutwell and Butler.

The Northern papers are justly indignant at the conduct of U. S. Marshal Barlowe, in the recent Pratt case in New York city and for the bitter contempt shown by him for all statute law; and not only by him but by President Grant himself, under whose directions Barlowe acted. What would they think and what would they do if satrap Canby were placed over them, in military command, for about a twelvemonth, and with the almost absolute authority with which he was once invested in the Carolinas and now in Virginia?

A Candid Confession.  
The New York Herald of Sunday last, makes one of those candid confessions that are good for the soul. It admits that the North did well in fighting so persistently to keep the Southern States within the Union, inasmuch as these latter are more valuable to the North than has India yet proven to England.

The latest statistics published place the value of Southern exports for the last year at over two hundred and fourteen millions, while those of the North, for the same period, were a little less than two hundred millions, thus proving, most beautifully, the position which the Herald has assumed. In the North a large portion of those exports were of the precious metals, while here in the South they were almost entirely of the products of the soil, which bring, in return, much wealth into the country. But our domestic trade is still more valuable to the North, inasmuch as we furnish the raw materials for the factories there, and consume, in return, their manufactured articles.

These things prove, very conclusively, that the rallying cry of the Union was but a mere pretext for coercing the Southern States into a continued alliance with the North, and we know that it is now used more as the slogan of unprincipled aspirants for office than because of any love for "the glorious Union."

The Herald, at the close of its article, truthfully remarks:  
"These great and valuable exports and this vast trade, too, have been developed again and again after the South had been desolated by war. This not only shows the surprising wealth of the soil, but the astonishing energy of character and recuperative power of the people. Yet it is this rich and beautiful country and these citizens who were kept under the heel of military despotism and made the foothold of scheming politicians years after the close of the war. But this state of things must soon come to an end, and the South will rise from its ashes to be the richest country in the world."

The Raleigh Standard.  
The Raleigh Standard comes out in a new dress. M. S. Littlefield is announced as Publisher, and H. L. Pike as Editor. The Editor is highly complimentary to the new office just completed, and in the fullness of his heart promises to "discuss all matters without bitterness," and not to "descend to vituperation." We will say that there has been a marked change for the better in the tone and sentiment of this paper. Grown fat upon public plunder, and by the unjust, and we trust disinterested, partiality of Judge Brooks, the Standard seems well pleased with itself and the "rest of mankind." We do not know the Editor, Mr. Pike, even by reputation; we do know the Publisher, Gen'l Littlefield, by reputation too well to believe in his honesty and truthfulness. He is capable of doing the State much harm, and, judging by his past course, he will not hesitate to do anything by which his own interest can be subserved.

The Commercial Value of the South.  
The New York Herald, which is certainly an authority on matters material, whatever else it may be, prints the following editorial remarks which are well worthy the careful consideration of "our Northern brethren."  
Well might the North buckle on all its armor to keep the South in the Union, for, apart from political considerations and the patriotic sentiment of maintaining the grandeur and glory of the republic intact, that part of our common country is the source of our commercial wealth and more valuable to the North than ever India was to England. According to the latest statistics the value of Southern exports last year was over two hundred and fourteen millions, while that of the North was a little less than two hundred millions.

There is the great difference, too, in the nature of the exports of the two sections, that a large portion of those of the North is in the precious metals, which in a measure impoverishes the country, while those of the South are the products of the soil and brings us gold or its equivalent. Cotton, of course, is the great staple, though tobacco is a valuable product, and sugar, rice and other things form a part of the exports. The domestic trade of the South is still more valuable to the North, for it supplies our manufacturers with the raw material they need and take back Northern manufactures in return. These great and valuable exports, and this vast trade, too, have been developed again and again after the South had been desolated by war. This not only shows the surprising wealth of the soil, but the astonishing energy of character and recuperative power of the people. Yet it is this rich and beautiful country and these citizens who are kept under the heel of military despotism and made the foothold of scheming politicians years after the close of the war. But this state of things must soon come to an end, and the South will rise from its ashes to be the richest country in the world.

Political Humbuggery.  
Necessity is the mother of invention, but there are emergencies beyond the reach of human comprehension. We think the Radical party finds itself in this predicament just now. It sees its doom in the early future. In the full majesty of its power it reads the hand-writing on the wall, and it requires no soothsayers, nor wise men, nor one "in whom is the spirit of the holy gods," to interpret the message, as did Babylon's King, when his downfall was mysteriously announced in the full tide of his power and grandeur.

The ridiculous claim put up by portions of the Radical press, that the Virginia and Tennessee elections were Radical or Republican successes, is probably the silliest pretext to hide disaster we have ever seen a defeated party forced to resort to. In the face of the pretense, unwilling to abide by the result of the "Republican victory" in Virginia, the Radicals have about secured the substance, while leaving to Walker only the shadow, in the anticipated enforcement of the test-oath. The Conservatives have indeed obliterated the harsher features from their State Constitution, but the legislation of Virginia will be in the hands of the most extreme, most ignorant and most malignant Radicals, and its representation in the United States Senate will be the proper and natural offshoot of these men.

In Tennessee the Conservatives are more fortunate. There no reconstruction is to be had, at least none under the late acts of Congress. God knows there is enough needed in every department of that down-trodden State, but we take it that the distinguished and patriotic men who compose a large majority of the Legislature will devote themselves at once to cleansing the Augean stables of political filth and corruption, which has burdened poor Tennessee for several years past.

This, too, is claimed as a "Republican victory." How many more such victories can that party stand? Let those Radicals who endorse Senter's election watch the course of the successful party, and our word for it they will either abandon their present party affiliations or denounce their new-fangled Republicanism which has so suddenly grown into a controlling power in these two States. Who will be the Senators? What will be the character of the Legislation? We have no fear to endorse all in advance. The one and the other is all we could ask, or these citizens of Tennessee, who think as we do, could desire. This election will establish the future politics of the State, nor Grant nor Radicalism will be able to fasten Tennessee again to the chariot wheels of despotism and proscription.

President Grant gave only his sympathies to the "regular" Radicals in Virginia and Tennessee. He is now attempting to save the falling fortunes of his party by coming out openly and boldly for the extremists in Mississippi and Texas. But it will be without effect, and yet Dent's election will be hailed as a party and administration victory. But such political humbuggery will not save the party. It has no longer strength in the hearts of the people. Their eyes have become open to, and their minds convinced of, the wickedness of that party, and defeat, certain and sure and overwhelmingly, awaits them in every portion of the United States. Pennsylvania and Ohio will mark the second and fatal step in the dissolution and utter defeat of the Radical party.

DEATH OF JAMES C. DORRIS.—It is with extreme regret that we are called upon to record the death of Capt. James C. Dorris, which was caused by falling from a window in the third story of his residence in Fayetteville, on Friday evening last, the 13th inst.

Though quite a young man, being only about 30 years of age, Capt. Dorris, by the superiority of his intellect and his wonderful and rare eloquence as a speaker, had gained an enviable distinction and was regarded as a rising man. His abilities at once marked him as superior and one highly deserving of place and distinction which only awaited the redemption of our State from Radical rule and ruin to seek him. He took quite a prominent part in the last Presidential campaign, being an Elector from this District on the Seymour and Blair ticket. The eloquent speech made by him in front of the Cape Fear Bank in this city during the campaign will long be remembered.

Capt. Dorris was a son of the late JAMES C. DORRIS, Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Pierce. He has many friends and relatives in this city who will mourn his untimely end.

A SAD SIGHT.—A friend informs us that as he journeyed from the south to this city Monday morning he was struck with a singular and sad spectacle which met his eye in a field about three miles from our corporate limits. An old white woman, with her hair silvered o'er with age, followed a plow, which was drawn by her aged and feeble

husband bent down beneath the weight of age.  
What poverty is this where we see a human being whose age alone entitles him to repose from labor, saving as a beast of burden and cruelly condemned by fate to bear the yoke of oxen. It is a case which excites all of our sympathies and yet has in it something squalidly noble—that true hardness of the sons of this soil; that manly endurance; that proud independence which will suffer all and attempt all—uncomplaining; bowing meekly to the hand of fate; laboring unto death, and earning a livelihood in the face of impossibility. What a spectacle! What a people is here exhibited by this rude illustration and this poor old couple. Greater than common warfare is this; sublime in the greatness of human sacrifice!

CORRESPONDENCE.  
WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1869.  
We submit the following as a complete record of the transaction as explained by the letters and "note" published below.

[Received 10 P. M., the 10th]  
WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10th, 1869.  
J. A. Engelhardt, Esq., Editor of the Journal:  
Sir:—I think it is proper to inform you that I am the writer of the article in the Wilmington Post, entitled "Misrepresentations of our Public Men—Senator Abbott."

I am, sir, Very respectfully,  
JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

NOTE.—A verbal message was received by Maj. Engelhardt from Gen'l Abbott, stating that under no earthly consideration would he fight a duel.

Aug. 13th, 1869.  
Sir:—Since your note to me announcing yourself the author of an offensive article which appeared in the Wilmington Post of Sunday last, I have made every effort in my power, publicly and privately, to meet with you for the purpose of obtaining the satisfaction which I regard as due. You have prevented this by remaining in your office and home, or on the few occasions when on the street you were so flanked by the officers of the law that I was unable to chastise you as I designed.

I have learned that within the last twenty-four hours you have been bound over under bond to keep the peace. How far you were a party to this transaction I do not now propose to consider. If any hostile meeting should take place between us, I am authorized by several responsible gentlemen of Wilmington to say that arrangements have been made to deposit the amount of the bond in the Banking House of James Dawson, subject to its legal enforcement.

Under those circumstances my object now is to inquire whether you will accept a challenge from me?  
I am, sir, &c.,  
JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14, 1869.  
F. W. Kerchner, Esq.,  
Sir:—The communication presented to me by you yesterday I declined to receive, on account of its offensive character, and I herewith return it. It contains insinuations and reflections which no gentleman should not address to another.

Whenever the writer of the letter mentioned chooses to address to me a civil communication it will receive prompt attention. Until that time I decline any intercourse with him.  
I am, sir, Very respectfully,  
JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14, 1869.—4 o'clock P. M.  
Sir:—In reply to your note of this morning, to Mr. Kerchner in which you allude to the language of my communication of yesterday, I have to say that my only object in addressing you that communication, as well as the present one, was to ascertain whether you would accept a challenge if one should be sent by me. I therefore withdraw the communication of yesterday, and with-out further comment put the question direct, would you accept a challenge coming from me? An immediate answer is respectfully requested.  
I am, sir, Very respectfully,  
JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

To Gen'l J. C. Abbott, Present.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14, 1869.—8 1/2 P. M.  
Major Jos. A. Engelhardt:  
Sir:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the date requesting to be informed whether, if challenged by you, I would accept a challenge from you. I will take the matter into consideration and forward to you an early answer.  
I am, sir, Very respectfully,  
JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16, 1869.  
Major Jos. A. Engelhardt:  
Sir:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your note of last evening in which you demand a retraction and an apology for the language used by me in the Post of Aug. 8, and intimate that unless I make a retraction and apology you will send me a challenge. The language of your note is such that I at last have an opportunity to state my position in this controversy.

For more than a year I have been almost constantly assailed in my private character and in matters affecting my private character in the columns of the newspaper for which you are responsible. I object to no discussion or criticism of my public acts; but those assaults to which I allude have been personal and calculated to sully my reputation and injure my character and standing among men.

Comploded with these attacks on my character have been some of the most vile and malicious calumnies of which I could easily adduce from your columns, but that is needless, as they are doubtless as fresh in your mind as in mine. These attacks and slanders, and allusions tending to disgrace me, finally became insupportable, inconsistent with self-respect, and I determined to put a stop to them if possible. I wrote the article in the Post of Aug. 8 as an intimation to redress. The language of the article was, it is true, strong, and transcended the ordinary rules of courteous speech. But the provocation had been long continued and great; and if more bluntly expressed it struck no deeper in aspersions than which you have published against me.

and you the target of one single shot. My attack was made after long suffering and forbearance, and yours without provocation and in cool blood.  
Under these circumstances I have to say that I am ready for any amicable and honorable adjustment of these personal difficulties. Believing that I am equally aggrieved with yourself, I am ready to meet the question fairly and honorably and amicably, and concede where I am met by concession. I therefore say that I am prepared to make a satisfactory retraction and apology for my own language when I see any indication that I shall be afterwards met by a similar temper on your part, and I may add that I am quite indifferent as to the particular etiquette by which the proposed settlement is accomplished.

I am, sir, Very respectfully,  
JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16th, 1869.  
Gen. Joseph C. Abbott:  
Sir:—Your note of this date in reply to that of Major Engelhardt of the 15th inst., which we had the honor to deliver is received.

We must express our surprise at your conception of the meaning of his note and the tenor of your reply. Conceding, however, that you have misinterpreted the intention of Major Engelhardt, who is now absent from this city, as his acting friends are instructed only to receive a categorical answer to the demands already made, to wit: that you retract the offensive portions of the article which appeared in the Wilmington Post of the 8th inst., the authorship of which you have assumed, and apologize for the same or give him that satisfaction which one gentleman can demand of another agreeably to the Code of Honor.

We have the honor to be, Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servants,  
H. RANSOM,  
WM. MACRAE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16th, 1869.  
To Gen. R. Ransom and Gen. Wm. MacRae:  
GENTLEMEN:—By authority of Gen'l Abbott, and being fully empowered by him, in his name we retract in full the article in the Post of the 8th inst., reflecting on Major Engelhardt, and express regret that it was written and published.

We now, in justice, expect that Gen'l Abbott will be met in the same generous spirit, and that the reflections made upon his private character in the Journal will be retracted.

We are, gentlemen, Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servants,  
EDWARD GENTLEMAN,  
GEORGE Z. PARSONS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16th, 1869.  
To Judge E. A. Campbell and G. Z. Parsons, Esqrs.:  
GENTLEMEN:—Your note retracting for Gen'l Abbott the article in the Post of the 8th inst., is received, and we, acting for Major Engelhardt, and by his authority, accept the amendment.

In justice to both Gen'l Abbott and Major Engelhardt, we state that anything which has appeared in the Journal has not been intended to assault the private character of General Abbott and it is regretted that it should have been so construed.

We are, gentlemen, Very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servants,  
H. RANSOM,  
WM. MACRAE.

WILMINGTON BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The second regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce last evening. Sales of 124 shares forfeited stock were made under the hammer of M. Cronly, Esq., Auctioneer, at from \$25 to \$27 1/2 premium, the average being about \$23 30 per share.

37 shares stock were redeemed as follows: W. H. Taylor 5 at \$94, and 5 at \$95. W. L. DeLoach 5 at \$92, and 5 at \$93. T. B. Carr 5 at \$94, and 5 at \$93. T. J. Williams 5 at \$91, and 2 at \$92, the average paid being about 55 cents on the dollar.

These sales of stock and of money have given much encouragement to the friends of the Association, the most sanguine expectations having been fully realized. This will be fully understood when it is considered that the par value of shares, yet to be realized, is \$200, while at the first and second meetings of the Association money has been eagerly taken at premiums of 50 and 55 per cent.

Daily Journal 19th.

Our Mountain Letter.

ASHVILLE, BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., August 13th, 1869.

Dear Journal:—Whoever desires to contemplate nature in all her grandeur ought to visit the mountains of North Carolina, and particularly the charming country around Asheville, which is almost unrivaled for its beauty.

After making due allowance for the poverty of our war-stricken people, it is surprising to me that a large number of health-seekers do not resort to this invigorating region. The sublimity of its scenery is unsurpassed by the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia; its chalybeate waters rival in strength, if not in abundance, those of the Red Sweet in Virginia, while the majesty of the whole panorama is scarcely equalled by the Mohawk Valley, New York.

Asheville has already three or four churches, to which another will soon be added, for I learn that Bishop Gibbons has, this week, purchased within the limits of the town, a beautiful and eligible lot, consisting of eight acres, as a site for a Catholic Church, which will be commenced in the Fall. The citizens generally have, with commendable liberality, promised to contribute to the good work.

The Direct Trade Movement.

The following circular has just been issued, which we publish by request:  
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL COMPANY,  
NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 14, 1869.  
The committee appointed by the convention held at Bristol, Tenn., to establish a line of steamers between Norfolk, Va., and Liverpool, England, of which General William Mahone was chairman, reported to the Norfolk convention, held in October last, that it was expedient to organize under the charter granted to the International Commercial Company by the Legislature of Virginia.

The requisite amount being subscribed to authorize the organization of the company, the following was unanimously adopted by the convention:  
Resolved, That the commissioners named in the charter of the International Commercial Company of the city of Norfolk be and they are hereby requested to call a meeting of the subscribers which have now been secured, at some central point, as early as practicable, with a view to a provisional organization of the company, and to the end that effective means may be had for procuring the full amount of capital required to put the enterprise upon a permanent footing.

Under this resolution a meeting was called to meet in Lynchburg, which was duly held and additional subscriptions made, and the subscribers adjourned without organization until a further call by the Commissioners.

The Memphis Commercial Convention having unanimously endorsed this scheme of organization for the establishment of a line of steamers between Norfolk and Liverpool, the Commissioners deem it proper that the subscribers to the company should meet on the 1st of September next, in Norfolk for provisional organization, and have therefore called on them to assemble on that day.

The importance of direct trade to the prosperity of Virginia and the other Southern States being acknowledged by all, the Commissioners deem it unnecessary to say anything on this subject, and regard it as only necessary for them to state the plan upon which they are proposed to conduct the company in the beginning of the enterprise. In the report to the Norfolk Convention it was stated that—  
"Your committee have further ascertained that under the existing laws of the United States in respect to ship-building, steamers suitable to the purpose of direct trade cannot be procured in the United States, except at a cost far exceeding that of like vessels built in Great Britain, and that British vessels cannot be registered and owned on this side as American property. Besides, it is well understood that the expenses of operating American built steamers are greater. In view of this state of facts, your committee would recommend a plan which has governed the formation of the leading steam lines of the country, such as the Cunard, where the system of chartering English vessels sailing under the British flag has been successfully pursued; and this plan of operations is fully authorized by the terms of the charter by which reference is made. This manner of organization, in your case, and which your committee would recommend, will secure practically the results which you seek to attain, and at a cost which, your committee entertain the hope, will be found within the compass of the several interests involved in the success of the enterprise."

Your committee entertain the belief that the organization of a company under the plan referred to, with a capital of \$300,000, will serve the immediate objects in view, and may be made, as well the basis of a more extended and permanent organization of the service, as success may justify.

The plan of the Company is to charter instead of to purchase or build steamers. To build three first-class steamers would cost \$1,500,000 in gold, an amount not easily raised in the South at present. But if it could be raised, the experience of other companies has taught us that in starting a line it is better to charter than to buy or build vessels. Until the line is established it is impossible to tell the exact cost of vessels best adapted to the trade, what proportion of passenger accommodation will be needed; whether swift and small carriers, or slow and large ones will be best; or whether steamers combining both speed and capacity will be needed. Chartered vessels can be displaced by more suitable ones at any time at a trifling cost. To sell an ocean steamer is a very difficult job. A number of fine British steamers have been offered the Commissioners for the proposed line and on most favorable terms. By this system of chartering, our American Company can use European capital to supply the steamers, while retaining absolute management of the line.

Three hundred thousand dollars is all that is required to give the Company the requisite warehouses, docks, &c., and ample margin upon which to charter a fleet of ocean steamers.

As it is important that a provisional organization of the Company should be effected at once, the Commissioners request that all subscribers who cannot attend personally will be represented by proxy.

Commissioners—William Lamb, James Y. Leigh, George D. Parker, John R. Whitehead, Jacob Umstadter, E. C. Robinson, W. H. C. Ellis, Lewis W. Webb, Thos. T. Kennepe.

Hon. A. H. Stevens.

The Southern Recorder learns from a gentleman of Millersville, who spent a day recently with Hon. A. H. Stevens, that Mr. S.'s health is very good, and that he is slowly but certainly recovering from the accident which has for months deprived him of locomotion and caused him so much suffering. With the assistance of crutches he moves frequently through the passage of his airy house. Notwithstanding his situation, his indomitable mind is occupied in the preparation of the second volume of his great work, "The History of the War between the States," which in a few months will be given to the press.

Astonishing Growth of San Francisco.

A correspondent, writing from San Francisco, August 2, says:  
"San Francisco has almost grown out of my knowledge in two years, and no one can place a limit to the grandeur of its destiny. The markets are loaded down with fruit of all kinds, and I am amazed at the abundance and cheapness of fruits and vegetables. Fruit is furnished in great profusion at all the hotels three times a day. Just think of canteleups going begging for somebody to eat them; price three cents each."

When James Madison was President of the United States the then Commissioner General of the Land Office suggested that if he would permit it he would select from the public lands, which Mr. Madison could enter, such lots as would inevitably enhance so much in value, that the rise would make him comfortably rich in his old age. The answer was: "No, sir; though as a private citizen I have the right to enter of the public lands, whilst I am President of the United States I will not touch the public property for my own pecuniary emolument. I shall not touch a single acre, either public or private property, or both, for his 'own pecuniary emolument.'"  
N. Y. Herald.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mississippi Affairs, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1869.  
No doubt ere this you have seen the letter of General Tarbell, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Radicals in Mississippi, in relation to his interview with General Grant in reference to the Conservative movement in that State. The "Associated Press" very willingly telegraphed it over the length and breadth of the land, and it brought, no doubt, hope and comfort to the sinking hearts of the Radicals who feared that Grant might remain for once true to his knowledge of right, and above all things not desert the interests of his family. But to the intense joy of the Radical hordes, Grant has "come back" on his convictions and let his brother-in-law "in the lurch," and now is as far from where he was, with reference to the Conservatives in Mississippi, ten days ago, as one pole is from another. We know he was then in favor of Dent's election, but only from family reasons did we expect he would "stick" to Judge Dent. But the "knot" in the nervous fingers of Master Boutwell was so awfully cracked in his ears that he encumbered, and said: "Let us have peace."

Judge Dent, with a spirit which reflects credit upon him, will accept the nomination if offered him, and has signified that if any other be nominated he will in any event stamp the State.

To-day we have the Chief Magistrate of the American Nation engaged in the petty and undignified business of interfering in the State elections, by dismissing the friends of his own party, who helped to elect him, and who yet claim to be his political friends, because they cannot consent to degrade and trample their white brethren of the South under the rule of rapacious white adventurers and sharpers and brutal negroes. For this they must be punished. Such tyranny as this is unprecedented in political parties, and will arouse a spirit of resistance that will only hasten the downfall of Radicalism instead of driving the liberal ones of their party into their ignominious measures. They judge our people to be a base set of cringing slaves that only the "lash" or the "cohesive power of public plunder" will hold together a slight mistake my friend "Hole in the Sky." It may do with the Gent who want "peace," but the yomany cannot be lashed to do your bidding. The cry of Robel and Copperhead has lost its charm, its music has departed. The people's ears are "puckered" to other tunes, the old song is "played out," the changes were rung on it until their eyes have been opened to the truth of the past few years, and now comes the avalanche.

S. Gordon Adams, U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, has tendered his resignation to General Grant, in words courteous but severe, and to any one who was not entirely edified it would be a stinging rebuke, but "there's no kicking against the yoke," Mr. Adams states "that he cannot retain his position without being identified with the acts of the administration, which so far as they relate to his own State he cannot approve." He also pitches into General Ames, Military Satrap of Mississippi in the severest manner, charging him with using his power in the Supreme Court, a Judge before the Supreme Court, a Warner, Secretary of the United States of the Criminal Court, of Warren county, with a large number of other officials removed by General Ames. These gentlemen are all prominent in the Conservative movement. The Procrustean rule is to be applied without favor, fear or mercy to all who finish with the Radical party, and Mississippi will outdo Tennessee in the largeness of her majority for the Conservative ticket. Do not those fanatical bigots see the "Hand writing on the wall," or seeing it, are not these desperate measures the last efforts of despair? A canard was started to the effect that the Tennessee Legislature was to pass a bill to dissolve bonds. To-day the story is denied. The associated press are very prompt to send news that can in any way injure the Democratic party. They are well aware that once a lie is started the retraction, if one be made, is very often not seen, and when it is does not always extract the poison, hence they should be more careful. The interests of the Radicals are more tenderly cared for. The gentlemen who are elected to the Tennessee Legislature are men of integrity and honor, and are pledged to the maintenance of the State credit at all hazards. So nail this last Radical lie and trick to the counter.

The nomination of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, by the Democracy of Ohio for Governor, gives universal satisfaction to the Democratic party. The yell of gratification which the Radical party set up over the declination of General Rosecrans, has been succeeded by a most dismal whine, in which the high and mighty of the "Tribune" leads. He yelps that the nomination of Pendleton means war, and "that they must take off their coats and go to work in their shirt sleeves" in order to beat the Democracy in that State. They will howl as never before they did, when their friends of the Associated Press click over the wires the unwelcome news "that Ohio has wheeled into her old position in the Democratic column."

The counterfeited \$10 legal tender notes are so well executed that General Spinner, United States Treasurer, after a minute inspection of one of them, found it impossible to tell whether it was genuine or not. The only remedy was to can them all in.

The weather has grown very warm, and everything, including worms, is extremely flat.

There will be some important changes made by the census of 1870. In 1840, the West was represented in Congress by thirty members. In 1870, it will have eighty-two. Eastward, a different result will be produced. Thirty-eight States in spoke and voted for the Eastern States in 1840. That representation will be reduced to twenty-two in 1870. In 1840, the Atlantic Eastern States, as divided from the Southern, had one hundred and nineteen Congressmen; after 1870 they will have but eighty-six. More than one-third of the next House of Representatives will be elected after the census of 1870, will be taken. The West, and united to the Southwest, will give them a clear majority in that body, as well as of Presidential electors. There is another view to be taken of this matter. When the next census is taken, and apportionment made for the first time, the South will have a full representation of the negroes, instead of the five-fifths of them, which the Associated Press will give them for their political strength.

N. Y. World.



## STATE NEWS

**THE CORN CROP.**—We are sorry to say that the corn crop in this section is really alarming—almost entirely cut off by the drought.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

The result of the Township elections in Guilford county, shows Republicans elect 150, Conservatives 59, men whose politics are unknown 13.

**REGULAR SHOT.**—The Greensboro Patriot of the 12th inst., says: On Monday night, at about 2 o'clock, a colored boy named Dick Scott, aged about 20 years, was shot while attempting to force an entrance into the grocery of Mr. King, on Davis street. The ball penetrating the left breast and passing out at the back, produced death in five minutes.

**FUNERAL OF JUDGE OSBORNE.**—The funeral of Judge Osborne was largely attended yesterday evening, on which occasion Rev. Robert Burwell delivered an appropriate and impressive discourse. The remains are interred in the City Cemetery, where a large number of Carolina's most honored ones—some whose death leaves a chasm in community, and whose memory will be cherished by all who knew him.

**CORONA.**—In Carleton county the crops are flourishing. Farmers expect a more abundant yield of corn, cotton and ground peas than at any time for the last ten years. The country on the road from there to Goldsboro does not appear to have suffered from dry weather. On the line between Goldsboro and Raleigh vegetation is suffering, and the farmers look anxiously for rain.—*Raleigh Standard.*

**GO. W. NORWOOD.** of Roxboro, Person county, a wealthy and extensive manufacturer of tobacco, has been arrested at the residence of Collector Crane of the 5th District, and bound over by U. S. Commissioner Ball, of Greensboro, to the November Term of the U. S. Court, for placing and putting tobacco stamps on a lot of tobacco found in transit on the North Carolina Railroad.—*Raleigh Standard.*

**GOVERNOR WORTH.** whose illness at Wakefield, N. C., has been so long, returned to his home in this city Saturday evening last, in company with a son-in-law, Maj. William H. Bagley. Governor Worth stood the journey quite well, and his health is not quite so precarious as his friends in this city had been led to suppose.—*Ral. Standard.*

**ACCIDENT.**—At Wilson's Gold Mine, last week, a negro man had his hands so terribly mangled by a circular saw that it became necessary to amputate both. Dr. Dobbin, of this city, performed the operation, and the man is now walking about.

**THE NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.** will be held in Raleigh on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of October next. The address will be delivered on the 21st, by Prof. W. C. KERR, State Geologist. A circular list of premiums is published in the Sentinel.

**SUNDAY LAST** being the Festival of the Assumption according to the Roman Catholic Calendar, High Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. V. McNamara, in the Catholic Church in this city, with the usual solemnity of ceremony—a service which drew a large and respectable congregation, among whom was his Excellency, Mr. Holden.

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**ESTABLISHMENT.**—Mr. J. E. Nash, the proprietor of the elegant Pollok street book-store, intends shortly to enlarge his business operations by establishing a branch establishment in Wilmington. Nash also says does things in a *recherché* manner, and we can commend his enterprise to the people of Wilmington. He will open a bookstore there as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made.

**NEWSPAPER.**—A friend writing from one of the Western counties, says: "The Governor is great enforcing the laws, as proclamatory effusions attest.—I might be not to stir up his immediate neighbor, the Secretary of State to publish the laws of the last Legislature, as his duty enjoins that it be fully done in thirty days."

**WE DO NOT THINK** the Governor would undertake to "stir up" any of the nest, at this time, no matter how derelict in duty he may be, provided they remain true and faithful to his Excellency. There are no more "stirring up" for the Governor's dictation.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

**THE MANY FRIENDS** and admirers of that sterling old patriot, ex-Gov. Worth, will be glad to hear that his health is gradually improving. He is now able to sit up.

**REV. GEO. T. WILMER**, of Asheville, has been called to the Chair of Belles Lettres at Moral Science in William and Mary College, Va.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

**A BRENTON CROP.**—We a few days since passed over the corn field of our townsman, Hamlin Allen, Esq., who is tending a portion of Col. N. M. Long's grounds, and can truly say we do not remember to have seen a more successful crop of any section for years. Upon some portions of the field the yield will doubtless be one hundred and fifty barrels of corn from the labor of one mule.

**ASSASSINATION IN JONES COUNTY.**—Another of those terrible tragedies which shock the country into a state of great excitement, occurred at Trenton, Jones county, Monday afternoon. The particulars of the affair are as follows: A fight between two negroes, one of whom was a free man, and the other a slave, resulted in the death of the free man. The slave was wounded and taken to the hospital.

**THE FACT** that the government authorizes the people of Virginia to vote upon the new constitution established by the people of the United States, and that it was voted down by an overwhelming majority, would seem to imply that it ought not to be required of a Legislature which has its life in that constitution, and acts under its authority.

**ANDREW JENKINS**, about the 20th of this month, intended to essay crossing the Niagara river below the falls by means of a velocipede ridden over a tight rope.

instructions. Up to last night he had received no answer.

The negro militia of Jones are arresting the citizens of Jones, it is said, right and left, without the slightest evidence against them.

Full and reliable particulars will be received to-day.—*New Bern Journal, of Con.*

**OUR FAYETTEVILLE LETTER.**

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1869.**  
*Dear Journalist.*—It has been a long while since I have felt it worth my while or yours to ask for a place in your columns, so calm and untroubled has been the current of events—not an angry bubble on its surface, nor a motion from its quiet depths—in this "good old town." Would that my occupation were forever gone, rather than that it should become my duty, as a chronicler of local news, to inform your readers of the dreadful occurrence which took place here on Friday night last, depriving the community of one of its prominent and most esteemed citizens, by an accident as strange as it was sad and fatal.

The people living in that immediate neighborhood were shocked and startled to learn, on Friday evening about 9 o'clock, that Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., residing on the corner of Green and Church streets, had fallen from the window of his drawing room and been killed. Mr. Dobbin's family—a wife and two children—were not at home at the time, being on a visit to their relatives in Sampson county. He had been sitting in his law office—which is on the first floor of his residence, and next to the room from which the disaster took place—conversing with an acquaintance, and had absented himself for a few minutes. Being missed, finally, he was inquired for and search made for him through the house, and the singular fact was remarked that while he was not in the building his hat was lying on the table in his office.

On descending to the basement and opening the back entrance leading into the yard, his friends found him lying there at the door, on a small wooden platform, dead. His skull was fractured and his neck broken, and it is almost certain that his death was instantaneous. None of his lower limbs were broken and his face was quiet and composed. A jury of inquest was immediately summoned, which rendered a verdict in accordance with all the facts that could be brought before it, that he died of a heart attack, caused by an accidental fall from a window.

Jas. C. Dobbin was about thirty years of age, a young man of great promise in his profession, the law, a highly educated, cultivated gentleman. A prominent member of this bar expressed the opinion to me some months ago that he was a more capable orator, a more efficient lawyer, than ever his father, the late James C. Dobbin, a distinguished member of the North Carolina bar and Secretary of the Navy during President Pierce's administration, whose reputation as a public speaker and able debater was national. His manner, bearing, and his cheerful integrity, dignity of character and rare ability, were transmitted to his son. Few men of his age had won so many ardent admirers and fast friends. Courteous and kind in manner and disposition, he was in the best sense of the word popular in our community, and his death caused general grief and mourning. Few men were ever so devotedly and tenderly loved. A loving and affectionate husband and father, he leaves a widow almost crazed with the burden of her great sorrow, and two little girls bereft of their cherished care and protection. In the language of Rev. Joseph Hooker, in the earnest and thrilling sermon which he preached over his remains on yesterday morning, in St. John's Church, "his very name awakened in our hearts many sweet and fond memories of the past," associating him with the statesman who had gone before him, and his death caused general grief and mourning.

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**THE COTTON SUPPLY.**

The London Times, of the 14th instant, has an editorial on the subject of the cotton supply, which was transmitted by cable on Saturday, wherein it says: "The cotton supply is a question of the cotton supply. A curious aspect has just been given to the question of the cotton supply. Just as the association for promoting this object is holding its usual meeting, a merchant writes us that Manchester alone is responsible for the scarcity it suffers. With all its wealth, enterprise and confidence, it has never invested a penny in the cotton field. The conclusion of the outside world obviously is, that those who know most about cotton planting can never pay. Their caution rests in others, and cotton culture is discouraged. If the Manchester spinners would establish a cotton culture, with a large capital employed in the heart of India, things would be different; but they stand aloof and refuse to risk their money in adventure, and when cotton comes to them they drive it down to a losing point. The association urge the establishment of large cotton plantations in India, under recommendation, though interesting to growers, has little effect to cause more cotton to be grown. Golden and his friends maintained it was not the duty of the manufacturer to concern himself with the South, but merely to offer a sure and steady market for the produce. If India under the same conditions, a farthing in the pound on equal quality, she would command the Lancashire market. The true policy of the manufacturer was to keep the market open and give preference to the best cottons. How these doctrines ended we need not say, but the singular complaint of our countrymen, that the cotton question is a puzzle, is the result of the practice of the manufacturer in driving down the price. It is not natural for the buyer to cheapen the article. Does not the remark strengthen the argument that the same people ought not to be buyers and sellers of the same article? He who states that the average Indian cotton is inferior in driving down the price. It is not natural for the buyer to cheapen the article. Does not the remark strengthen the argument that the same people ought not to be buyers and sellers of the same article? He who states that the average Indian cotton is inferior in driving down the price. It is not natural for the buyer to cheapen the article. Does not the remark strengthen the argument that the same people ought not to be buyers and sellers of the same article? He who states that the average Indian cotton is inferior in driving down the price. 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## More About the Eclipse.

The scientific men of the country are now very much exercised in regard to a prediction of the discovery made during the recent eclipse of the sun. The most valuable of these discoveries seem to have been made at Des Moines, Iowa, Springfield and Mattoon, Ill., and at Shelbyville, Ky. The new instrument lately introduced, the spectroscopic, was used at the latter place and with much success. Eleven bright lines—five more than have heretofore been seen—were discovered on the rose-colored protuberance of the sun, of which there were six. The stars Mercury, Venus and Arcturus were seen with the naked eye, and, by means of the spectroscopic, a shower of meteors were seen between the moon and earth.

The astronomical learning and science of the country are now earnestly engaged in the solution of these rare mysteries, and important discoveries will most probably be the result. In all likelihood, we now know, among other things, whether the sun itself is the primal source of all light, or whether its own rays are not borrowed from those of other systems, as of unknown and undiscovered by us.

**Cape Fear Agricultural Association.**  
It will be seen from the following correspondence that the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, of Edgecombe, as the Orator at their first annual fair in November next, and that he has accepted. This is an appointment eminently fit to be made. It is a compliment to the man and the county well deserved by both. Though a young man, George Howard is well known to the people of this section and the entire State. He has been an eminently successful man in every sphere of life, and since the war has devoted his time and thought to agriculture as he could spare from his professional duties.

We are satisfied that the people of Edgecombe will appreciate this selection to represent their county through their talented and favorite son, and will show it by their interest in the fair.

The correspondence is as follows:

[COPY.]  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,  
CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,  
WILMINGTON, JULY 24, 1890.

Dear Sir:—The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, has unanimously chosen you to deliver the annual address before the Association at its first annual fair to be held in the month of November next, near this city.

It is our hope, sir, as an able and worthy son of North Carolina, not for yourself alone, but because you are a representative man of the agricultural country in the State, and within the limits of our Association.

Allow me to hope that you will accept this nomination and thus add another to the many able and noble citizens of our State.

I am, very respectfully,  
S. L. FLEMING,  
President.

[COPY.]  
TAMPA, N. C., Aug. 7, 1890.

Rev. Mr. Fleming, Cape Fear Association, Agricultural Association, to deliver the annual address in November next, has somewhat embarrassed me.

Aware of my inability to properly represent the Agricultural Association, whom you so justly commend, were we not in a transition state, and were we not so much occupied with the new and important questions of thought and practical application, incident to agriculture, I should have been able to do so.

Respectfully and truly yours,  
GEO. HOWARD.

**The University of North Carolina.**

The *Savannah* published a few days ago an article upon education, which refers to the State University as being, by the highest law of the land, intimately and necessarily connected with the common school system of the State. From advertisements over the signature of the President of the University, inducements are offered to the student, which, it would seem, ought to induce those seeking educational advantages to flock to that once proud resort of learning. All the ideas presented by the writer for the *Savannah* we heartily endorse; but we do not hesitate to express our opinion that, until a larger wisdom has been shown in selecting a Faculty, Chapel Hill will never rise from the low estate to which she has been sunk. We do not intend to attack personally any one. We do not wish to cause acrimonious feeling, but we do most heartily desire to see the University of North Carolina in the hands of a Faculty which will command the patronage which our people are able to extend and which is so anxious to be met to an institution which has bestowed so much good upon the State, and which has sent so many shining lights of eloquence, wisdom, learning and honor throughout the whole South. Our people cannot afford to do without the advantages our University has heretofore furnished, but until the Trustees shall have placed there as instructors of our sons men of known capacity, of unblemished reputation, and those not warped by partisan prejudices, it will be a hopeless work to make any effort for the revival of prosperity to the University. We cannot shut our eyes to the facts. Other colleges thrive, new ones are springing up. Our boys go from the State. Chapel Hill could draw all to her bosom if the proper means were given her to embrace her foster children. But where no mother's heart warms and unnatural passions rule; where our sons are to fall to those who have not our confidence, none will be so mad as to trust our dearest treasures. Let us, as a people, appeal to the Trustees, as a matter of just consideration for the feelings and interests of all, of general benefit to the whole State, excepting only the present Faculty, to place at the University a Faculty to whom none can object.

Let neither politics, nor religion, prejudice, nor passion, influence them in the selection, but let justice to all and success to the University be the objects for which they strive.

**"Horse Jockey" and "Boy."**

It would seem that President Grant has some queer ideas as to how the affairs of the nation should be administered, and the

newspaper men of the North, of both shades of political opinion, are unsparing in their denunciations of the way in which he has furloughed himself off to the seaside, and has left Executive matters to take care of themselves.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun* is particularly severe, and estimates that during the five months of his Presidency, by actual count, Grant "has traveled the route from Washington to Baltimore twenty-five times, while his absence from his duties has been six weeks, or nearly one third of the whole period." He goes on further to state that there are now individuals in Washington, from distant parts of the country, who have been there for weeks awaiting the pleasure of the President, or of some of one of the heads of departments, in returning from Summer jaunts.

Wendell Phillips, too, has a word for his private ear, the said word being an editorial elimination of Wendell's train, in which occurs the following modest paragraph:

A jockey and a sea-side lounge; a restless boy, needing constantly to be amused; and so important of business that he cannot stay at his post more than a week at a time. And again: To your tents, O Israel! for a second luxurious site in the White House, imperious while the enemy gets in battle array.

In short, Gen. Grant seems to have moved into the White House at Washington, with the idea that he has been sent there to amuse himself in the best way that he can while the country foys the bill of his little expenditures, while all public business in which the Executive must bear a hand is to await the pleasure of the "horse jockey" and "boy." His abilities for filling the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation are doubtless fully equal to his appreciation of its duties.

## Imperialism.

There are Americans who, from different motives, regard a change from Constitutional to Imperial government as a remedy for all the evils of the past, arising from whatever cause, and as a safeguard against every misfortune which may threaten in the future. To us there appears but three classes who can thoughtfully desire such a change—the unscrupulous and ambitious seeker of power, the bond-holder, who grinds the industry of the country to extract gold as interest upon his cheaply bought paper, and the vagrant adventurer that may profit by any change. Should such classes have the control of the nation? Are they seeking this revolution in the form of our government? Will the nation permit such a change and submit to such a power? These are questions vital to the life of the Republic. Their answers go home to every freeman of the land, weighing the purse, restricting the freedom, jeopardizing the lives of each and all. Answer them, and not even the form of liberty will be seen; justice will be a word of the past; property will be only to the rulers, and life a plaything for tyrannical caprice. Are we to dread such a consummation from evidences of events before us? Here, in this oppressed, misruled and misrepresented South, where so long military power held and holds supreme sway, we will not look for such facts, as it would fail us in time and space to enumerate them; but in the great commercial metropolis, the monetary heart, the business centre of the nation, the strong and arrogant hand of military power, directed by the *Executive of the Republic*, hurled Justice from his seat and chains personal liberty in a military bastille.

Go where you may and an army of officials swarm to "stamp" every article of agricultural, manufacturing, or artistic industry, and carries the golden proceeds to the imperialist bondholder, who has encouraged the military aspirant to his deeds of liberty-crushing violence. And behind these come the hordes of vampire adventurers backing the others, that they themselves may glut and fatten on the prostrate liberties and ruined fortunes of a once free and prosperous people. Shall we listen without heed to these tyrants of power, and embrace without remonstrance, awe, without resistance, the shackles of slaves? We surely have not been so far deluded. We cannot—we will not—be instruments of our own vassalage. Freemen were we born, freemen we will live, or freemen let us die. These are words of warning. Let them not be disregarded.

## Roanoke Crops.

A private letter to gentlemen in this city, dated Weldon the 12th inst., says no rain has fallen in the vicinity of Weldon since the 12th of June, and the crops are suffering materially.

## Alabama Representation.

It is now generally conceded that the next Congressional representation from Alabama will be four Radicals and two Conservatives. This will be a gain of two members over those admitted as the result of the election at the acceptance of the Constitution of that State in February, 1868, and at which the Radicals had it all their own way, some forty thousand of the best citizens of the State having been disfranchised at that time.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is hard upon Grant and Co. It doesn't know which it has the most contempt for, Grant's brother-in-law, Dent, or the brother-in-law of Dent.

**A Branch Railroad to Clinton and Fayetteville.**

Dear Journal:—A recent visit to the pleasant and thrifty village of Clinton, suggested the feasibility and advantage of a branch railroad from Warsaw to that place. A conversation to-day with the Superintendent of the W. & W. Railroad, Col. Fremont, strengthened the conviction that it might be done, with about \$80,000 in money and the balance necessary for the work in labor and material, as stock.

The grading already of the Plank Road would materially aid and lessen the expenses of the work. The distance is thirteen and three-eighths miles. An amendment of the charter of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, ratified by the General Assembly in February, 1867, authorizes the Stockholders to open books for subscription to any amount they may

deem necessary, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars for their mile, to construct any branch to their main road as provided in the several acts of their incorporation, and to constitute the stock so subscribed, separate and independent of the stock of the main road, &c. I trust this will be done at their next annual meeting.

Clinton is healthy, growing and improving, with good schools, male and female, a good and pleasant Summer resort, surrounded by an industrious and thriving population, and fair lands susceptible of improvement, with an abundance of marl in many localities; with three turpentine distilleries. Should this section of the road be built, it would likely soon be extended further to Owensville, and thence to Fayetteville.

There is a large surplus of lands between Warsaw and Clinton, and as has been suggested by the Superintendent, Col. Fremont, if the land owners will subscribe alternate sections, the project can be successfully carried out. Then Clinton would become quite a prominent business place, already assuming a growing importance.

Let the citizens of Clinton and those between those places, and Sampsonians generally, but put forth their wonted energy, and it strikes my mind that the enterprise cannot fail.

**Duplin County—Things in General.**  
MAGNOLIA, N. C., August 12th, 1890.

Messrs. Editors:—The election in this county last week passed off very quietly, there being but little opposition and that only in one or two townships. The regular Conservative ticket, with slight exceptions, were elected throughout. The regular nominees, "excepting the clerk," were elected in this township.

Magistrates—N. P. Matthews, Dr. Jas. E. Kea and Abner Robinson, Esq.; Clerk—J. D. Sellers; Constable—Wells Matthews; School Committee—J. W. Svinison, D. D. Wells and W. J. Cornwall.

On Friday last there was a large musical festival in this place under the direction of Professor Gibson Carr, who has twenty organized singing classes, numbering about twenty-five in each class, all of whom were invited to meet here. The weather was fine, and the music also; an excellent picnic dinner was furnished by the citizens, and prepared under the supervision of Jacobson Bazzell, had a general invited, and all seemed to enjoy it. It was a happy time for old bachelors, and everything passed off pleasantly.

Mr. W. T. Hanaford having missed goods from his store at different times within the last few weeks, his suspicions at length fell upon a negro man named Isiah Bazzell, had a general issued for his arrest, which was effected by Constable Matthews; in his possession were found goods to the amount of about fifty dollars, which Mr. Hanaford identified as his property; there was an examination of the case before Justice Kea, which resulted in his being bonded over to the next Superior Court in the sum of two hundred dollars, which he failed to give and he was, therefore, committed to jail.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to inform you of the very excellent condition of the crops in this section; the planter feels at ease for the first time since the war, with the prospect of having a surplus of grain over their own wants.

Respectfully yours,

W.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Meeting of the Cabinet—Cuban Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1890.  
Yesterday afternoon a special Cabinet session was held, in which all the members were present except the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury. A great deal of conjecture was had last night and to-day about the subjects discussed, but all the correspondents in Washington seem to be at fault about the precise nature of matters under consideration. The Cuban question was brought up by the President himself. Secretary Fish was opposed to introducing the subject, but had to have his part in the conversation. The President is in favor of an early recognition of the Island as a separate government, in which Secretary Rawlins coincided with him, but the rest of the Cabinet were disposed to agree with Fish, who says, contrary to the facts and figures which have been adduced to prove that seven-eighths of the people of the Island are in sympathy with the rebellion, that it has not assumed proportions sufficiently large to entitle it to recognition. The question was left open for further consideration. The President will be back here in two weeks, when probably the cause of Cuban independence may have assumed a new phase.

I can only liken this Cabinet to a set of Wilkins Micawber's "waiting for something to turn up," and when the inevitable comes they, like Barkis, "are within." Such temporizing policy is very discreditable to us and will ultimately weaken us abroad. To-day the name of American citizen is no longer a panoply and a shield to protect from insult and oppression abroad. We are only flattered because of our foolish extravagance, and the hotel keeper only has to cry to the American as he alights at his door, "This way, Mi-lord and the fleecing of the lamb follows easily, and he rather likes it. Once our power, and we had more pluck than strength, was respected, now, alas! things have changed. So low have we descended on account of our wavering policy, that none fear and few respect us.

The correspondent of the "New York Tribune" still contends that General Grant is in sympathy with the Radicals, who swear by Boutwell in Washington, Wells in Virginia, and Stokes in Tennessee. How any well-informed newspaper man can be "cheeky" enough to utter such stuff is past comprehension, but I have the key to the trick. While House, but while the philosopher is siding with Grant and the Conservative in his editorials, his correspondents from Washington are with Boutwell, and attack Grant. So that either horse can be ridden while, not that Greeley cares much about making money, but in this case he wants to jockey a little, so as to "hedge."

Admiral Fox has been assigned to the command of the North Atlantic fleet. It is currently reported that Fox is a warm sympathizer with the Cuban insurgents. If so he will represent the views of the President and Secretary Rawlins. This is a move against Fish and the rest of the Cabinet, and also a trump card of Senator Morton, who has a game of Cuba with Senator Sumner. It is doubtful who will win, as matters before this Cabinet are more than doubtful.

There is an organized effort being made by the personal and political enemies of Dan Sickles to prevent his confirmation for the Senate. Senator Sumner is to be the champion in the Senate, and right worthy is the endeavor.

**Tennessee U. S. Senator.**  
Advices from a trustworthy source in Tennessee state that the Legislature has been carefully canvassed with a view to obtaining information regarding the election of a United States Senator. The result shows that ex-President Johnson will get the support of all the old-line democrats, while the old-line whigs will support Bailie Peyton, and the Republicans will nominate Stokes, or some other man of similar political kin. The balance of power will doubtless be held by the Whigs, but few of them will under any circumstances be willing to vote for their old antagonist, Andy Johnson. It is, therefore, not improbable that a Republican of the Conservative stripe will be elected.—Washington News, N. Y. Tribune.

## An Angry Trio.

A novel spectacle, says the Boston Transcript, was witnessed at the Springfield street last Friday night. Three men, Alpheus Chapin, father of Rufus Chapin, now eighty-two years old, recently had a fall which lamed him so that he goes up and down stairs with difficulty. He was aided out of the chapel by Father Cleveland, who is ninety-eight, and another veteran, who is a hundred years old. The average age of the trio was ninety-three and a half years.

son of Paritism, with the peculiar ideas of his section to be the defender of, as the "World" says, murderer, thief, pimp, pander and butcher—side by side, the vilest creature of earth. Why send such a character abroad as our representative. It is an insult, eye and a deliberate one, to every American citizen. I hold those who sent him, knowing his reputation, as personally responsible; and when, they become a representative of the dominant party, and Dan Sickles, it seems, is one of them, and hence a fitting person to send abroad.

## SOMETHING ABOUT CUBA.

Its History—Its Climate—Its People.

Under the above caption Appleton's Journal gives the first of what promises to be a timely series of sketches relating to Cuba. The one before us is pleasantly written, and full of useful information.—We make two or three extracts:

## THE SIZE OF CUBA.

The Island of Cuba in size is nearly equal to England proper, (without the principality of Wales,) being seven hundred and eighty miles in length and about fifty-two miles in medial breadth, containing a superficial area of forty-three thousand five hundred square miles, being nearly equal in extent to all the other West India Islands united. Columbus supposed Cuba (at the time he visited the Isle of Pines, associated with Cuba) to be a continent, and it was so regarded until circumnavigated by Ocampo, in the year 1508.

In the early times of the settlement of the West India Islands, San Domingo was the most known and received the largest share of attention. Cuba attracted but little notice in Europe, until Cortez made her name, and she was contemplated and consummated attack on Mexico. It will be perceived its first appreciation was for its military command of the surrounding coasts. Subsequently, in necessary imitation of Cortez, the Prince de Joinville concentrated his fleet at Havana, preparatory to his attack on Vera Cruz, and again he returned after capturing San Juan de Ulué.

## ITS MILITARY POSITION.

Its importance, as the "key to the Gulf," will at once be perfectly understood when we recollect that Cuba is ninety-five miles from the nearest point of Jamaica; fifty miles from Hayti; one hundred and twenty miles from the coast of Tobacco and Yucatan, in Mexico; and one hundred and fifty miles from the coast of Florida.

## JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF CUBA.

The importance of Cuba does not, therefore, arise solely from its great productive wealth, nor from the demand its inhabitants make upon the commerce of other peoples, but it is largely founded upon its admirable position in commanding the entrance to the Mexican Gulf. Havana being situated exactly where the carriers of commercial enterprises must cross each other's paths in their intercourse with Mexico and the Southern United States. It is a central station of the age, and the command of it is the key to the Gulf of Mexico and the countries and islands bordering it, and would fill up the measure of our political well-being.

## THEATICAL MINDING.

The atmosphere of Cuba, as everywhere within the tropics, is so unpolished, so thin, so elastic, so serene, and save by experience, so inconceivably transparent that every star and planet in the heavens seemed to be boldly defined; you can see around and behind them, they actually stand out in the clear blue, while the heavenly constellations are more brilliant than in the temperate latitudes. In this night-watch we saw the north star and the great polar bear skirting along the horizon. And there were constellations unknown to northern skies, with the myriads of stars forming the milky way, making not a dim just-pereviled light, but absolutely flaming through eternal space.

## THE YARN FURST OF HEALTH.

We have said reminiscences of the truthfulness of the tropics, but the truth is, people who inconsiderately, trusting to foreign climates to recuperate an already destroyed constitution.

Here it is perhaps necessary to say that the saddest chapters of suffering that could be written would be the histories of confirmed invalids coming from the Northern States, seeking health in the balmy air of these tropic climes. Accustomed to the careful housekeeping and domestic arrangements of their northern home, and sustained by an invigorating climate, they find themselves suddenly in Havana, deprived of even a comfortable retiring room, and without the necessary convenience of a bath, and they are upon. Every one who has been to Havana, and who has not been to Havana, will tell you that the climate is not so good as it is represented to be. The language and habits of the common people are strange and repulsive; and, meantime, the climate enervating and exhausting to the most vigorous constitutions, completes the disaster, and the poor, disappointed seeker for health, who has been to Havana, and who has not been to Havana, will tell you that the climate is not so good as it is represented to be.

We saw one of these wretched people hoisted by the aid of a mattress upon the deck of our departing steamer. There was a deadly death in the eye, and in the face, and in the limbs, and in the very marrow of the bones. He was carried to reach home and die among friends and kindred. Presently the steamer moved out of the harbor, that was literally as hot as an oven. The cool sea-breeze fanned the brow of the sinking one; the pure fresh air acted as an elixir; the eye brightened, the voice returned, the hand had the power to grasp the hand of the one who was friendly part. The cool night air got in, and the invalid, like one escaping from an exhausted receiver, wept and sighed over the suffering endured in the sad climate and surroundings for invalids, common to all Cuban resorts.

**How Beau Hickman Saved his Wardrobe.**  
In connection with the recent destruction by fire of Canterbury Hall, in Washington, the correspondent of a New Orleans paper mentions the circumstance that the famous Beau Hickman occupied a room in the building adjoining the Canterbury Hall, and that the firemen, in superhuman efforts, managed to save Hickman's wardrobe. It seems that at the time of the fire the Beau had laid off his clothes; that the firemen brought him fully dressed out of the window, and so saved the entire wardrobe of Beau Hickman.

**Retriggering.**  
The steamer Agnes landed in New Orleans on Sunday the 11th instant, loaded with beef slaughtered in Texas, and transported to that port in a perfectly healthy condition. The beef was found to be in a state of decay, and the steamer was retriggered by Mr. Wilson, of New Jersey. The New Orleans papers pronounce the experiment a success, and are very much rejoiced at the prospect of procuring fresh, tender, juicy meat from the prairies of Texas, at four or five cents per pound, in lieu of stringy, bony beef from the mountains of the West.

**General Grant has at last delivered himself of his views upon the situation in Mississippi in a plain and unpolished manner in general. He not only permitted, but expressly desired, that his utterances should be furnished to the Associated Press, and we accordingly laid them before our readers yesterday. They were read, we are sure, by candid men with feelings of intense disgust. General Grant occupies a position which once was, and which, by foreign nations still is, regarded as being one of the most elevated and powerful to which any of earth's rulers can attain, and it is his duty, if he cannot do honor to his station, to take heed that he does not bring it into utter disrepute. He is a crisis when the question arises, is it not whether we can preserve the Republic transmitted by our fathers to our keeping, but whether we can, for many long years to come, re-establish over this country a free and constitutional government, and it behooves him to bring whatever of intellect he has to the consideration of a high and vital question like this. The occasion is one for wise, large-hearted statesmanship. How has the President demeaned himself? He has broken silence only to show that the destinies of this nation are largely in the keeping of a man who, in heart and brain, in dignity and in honesty of purpose, is not only one of the most elevated and powerful of the political wire pullers who work only for place and party. The needs of the hour are great—the perils of the time imminent. Some assurance or some act on the part of the President to show that he is sincerely laboring to restore to this land its olden harmony, freedom and prosperity, is so wanted. But he is in the wrong in the lofty and useful work of electioneering for certain Radical candidates in Mississippi. The manifesto in which, instead of in a stump speech, he has put forth his opinions, show how congenial is the task he has undertaken, and how well it is adapted to the measure of his poor energies. So, as the whole people of Mississippi are concerned, the faction to whose aid the President has come, is, in every sense of the word, the meanest of minorities. Yet it is to the platform of this minority that General Grant insists the whole South shall conform. We are told that "with regard to recent professions made by those who lately elected the President was evasive and frank. His only design was peace and unity, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about. But these people cast suspicion upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to aim at dividing, not aiding, the Republican party in their midst. "Notwithstanding the public law, 'forsooth! Is it then, to be no 'peace and unity' for the South until her citizens accept the programme of the 'Republican party in their midst?' Are they to be suspected of designs against the Government until they recant the political principles held by the Democratic party? Such a view of the President's policy is unwarranted and utterly untrue. But we had not until now supposed that a President of the country could entertain them or so far delude himself as to utter them.**

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In the President's wisdom, justice and uprightness, they can place no reliance. Nothing is left them but the chance that General Grant may, with characteristic duplicity, be only deceiving the party which he is at present acting with, and that when the opportune moment arrives he may forsake all ignoble ends and devote himself earnestly to the promotion of the public weal.—Baltimore Herald.

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The Knoxville Whig draws the following picture of Andrew Johnson as he stood upon the stand at Marysville, threatened with death by the radical mob whom he held in check.

"And the excitement he stood as calm as if no danger had menaced him. The cries of 'Take him down!' 'Shoot him!' and others as violent, though couched in language too indecent for repetition, were met with glances of cold defiance. He was a man of marble, save that his eye flashed with a terrible resolve. He was not to be led the least course he had marked out. His friends were determined to protect him at all hazards, and when the third effort at intimidation was thwarted, the enemy gave up the attempt in disgust and despair."

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